

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 27, 1847.

FOR PRESIDENT, ZACHARY TAYLOR, OF LOUISIANA.

This is a dangerous period of the year for colds—people should be careful—Mrs. Partington says she has got a romantic affection in her shoulder, the neurology in her head, and the embargo in the region of her jocular vein, and all from opening the window in the night to throw a bottle of cold water on the floor.

The Mrs. Partington of the Post must be in a bad way, but Charley is always getting into a scrape, and what is strange a bottle seems ever at the bottom of his troubles.

Perhaps Gen. Taylor might strengthen his chance if he should unite himself in communion with one popular church and be baptized according to the form of another. [Boston Courier.]

To be sure of the Presidency, the old Hero has only to promise the Editor of the Boston Courier the Boston Post office.

A Toast by private L. B. Lyon—The Cradle of Liberty: May it always have a Pillow!

An Anti-Rent paper, published in the State of N. York, thinks the State Prison a place totally unfit for the reception of any man who has the least respect for himself or regard for the good opinion of others.

We are rejoiced to hear that the Anti-Renters are recovering their self-respect and regard for the good opinion of the rest of the world.

By the first of September the General will be in a condition to commence his advance on San Luis Potosi. [N. O. Delta.]

And by the 1st of December, 1848, he will be ready to commence his advance on Washington.

Col. Isaac McParren, Mr. Walker's Treasury Agent in the South, has been creating great excitement in New Orleans by his movements. Wonder whether he is treading in the footsteps of the Boyds and Harries!

Gen. Scott has already a force amply sufficient to conquer the whole Republic of Mexico. [New O. Delta.]

We breathe again.

It is an established fact that Taylor is a Whig out and out; and certainly his friends would not (or should not at least) go to receiving a letter of introduction from the Locofocos in placing him at the head of our Government. [Pittsburgh, O. Tribune.]

Not in the least, though we can do without their help.

The Whigs talk about making Bots speaker of Congress? If they do they will not only have the talk but the staggery, also. [Boston Post.]

The Democrats, you mean?

We submit the following as being "first rate":—A set of buttons for a new coat of paint. A wheel from the last stage of consumption. [Greene, Boston Post.]

Provided the buttons and the wheel are made from a green post.

We are strongly of the opinion, says the Richmond Republican, that in case the present incumbent should fail to be juggled in again, Levi will be the man—and a respectable old gentleman he is, who deserves a better fate than to run his head against the great Rio Grande locomotive.

The Washington Union learns from an intelligent officer of the Navy Department that spontaneous combustion is no stranger to the English coal. This is true, but what was English coal doing on board the Mississippi steamer?

Let us measure accurately the extent, and understand the purposes, of the slave power. Boston Whig.

Our fathers executed this task, and the Union was the fruit of their labors. May we hope that the continuance of this Union will be the result of your labors?

It is cheering and refreshing, says one of our contemporaries, to the true love of his country, to think that the time will speedily arrive when we shall have a President, whose dreams by night and whose visions by day will not be concentrated upon plans for securing a second term of office, but who will, regardless of fear or favor, scare away the vile brood who have so long sat like an incubus upon the body politic!

How open to conviction is the past—how obscure of revelation is the future! [N. O. National.]

The follower of the monk and lowly Jesus who brought life and immortality to light, sees not with eye like this, feels not with hand like this, writes not with pen like this!

What sort of keys are required to unlock the Halls of the Montezuma? Dye give it up! The Yan-kees, to be sure. [Boston Post.]

We always thought that it was turnkeys.

Col. Doniphan said he felt as if a shower bath were pouring on him, when, far in Mexico, he read Mr. Corwin's anti-war speech. President Polk sent into Mexico, not a peace speech, but a murderous live Mexican General who killed and wounded about a thousand of our men at the battle of Buena Vista and Cerro Gordo. Think of that, master Broke, and weep!

Resolved, That slavery is opposed to every principle of Christianity, incompatible with our free institutions. [Medina, O. Resol.]

Without stopping to discuss the first position here assumed, it is very evident that the latter is not sustained by the facts of the case.

Gen. Scott was of opinion that the best plan was for him to have moved immediately on, after breaking up the garrison at Jalapa and take the city, as a preliminary to the offer of any definitive terms of peace. Mr. Trist was of a different opinion, and actually sent on his despatch at that critical moment, not through General Scott, but through an attaché of the British Legation of Mexico. [N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.]

There is one of my previous statements which I wish you to bear in mind, if there should now be further delay in accepting the terms offered by Mr. Trist, and that is, which the papers and events, whenever laid before Congress, will clearly show, that if Mr. Trist, instead of waiting until the 22 of June, had sent on his despatch to the Mexican government shortly after the battle of Cerro Gordo and before the return of Santa Ana to the city of Mexico the treaty of peace would be now have been ratified by that government. [N. Y. Courier and Enq.]

Converts from Popery in Ireland. The committee of the "Priests Protection Society" for Ireland have issued an address, which enumerates ninety six priests of the Romish Church, who within a few years, have been converted to the reformed faith, and upwards of sixty laymen, chiefly Irishmen. At Diske there are 300 converts; at Achill 500; at Kingscourt 2000; and at St. Andrews, Dublin, 118. Many of these were distinguished for education and talent.

JACKSON'S OPINION OF TAYLOR.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.—It is known to a few persons, says the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, that five days before General Jackson closed his military career, he signed a document which he had carefully written during his retirement at the Hermitage, in which is given his opinion of the military character of all the Generals who served or commanded in Florida during the seven years war with the Seminoles, which must include Generals Scott, Taylor, Worth, Gaines, and Clinch. As opinions are various as to which military chief of the Presidential chair shall be offered on the retirement of President Polk, it is not to be doubted that a document of this kind alluded to would create a perfect convulsion in political circles, if published just previous to the next election, as we learn from those to whom the almost sacred document was confided, will be the case.

It is an old saying, that "the labors of the dead do follow them," and the saying has been declared to be truth by the spirit of inspiration. The labors of General Jackson during his wonderful life, were, to make Presidents of these United States. Those labors, it appears, have followed him, though dead, and his admirers are preparing the way to reveal his opinion in relation to the successor of Mr. Polk. There is no disguising it, that the opinion of the dead Hero will not be without its weight upon the mass of the present Democratic party, of which he was the founder and the head while living and of which he is the tutelary Saint, now that he is gone. When alive, Gen. Jackson's voice made two Presidents, and though they were the very worst in the line of American Chief Magistrates, still he placed them in power. There is some excuse for these bad selections—Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Polk—when we consider the character of the Old Hero, for though an excellent and never-failing judge of men when permitted to exercise his own judgment, he was liable, from the frankness and simplicity of his nature, to be imposed upon by the designing. I. is history, that he was the prey, from the hour that he came into the Presidency up to the day of his death, of wicked, unscrupulous politicians, and this fact, so well established, overthrew on more than one occasion, the otherwise powerful influence of his great mind upon public opinion. But he revived again in 1844, and he died in the possession of the full confidence of the successful party of that year.

About the time that President Polk refused to commit the conduct of the War with Mexico to the hands of General Scott, an article appeared, originally, if we remember aright, in the Nashville Union, the organ of Mr. Polk in Tennessee, professing to give the opinion of General Jackson, just before his death, as to the proper person, fitted by nature and education, to lead the armies of the Republic in the event of war with Mexico growing out of annexing Texas. That article was republished with approbation in the Washington Union and all the leading Democratic papers of the country. We have not a file of the President's Washington Journal by us or we would reproduce this extraordinary statement. It however professed to give a conversation between the relator and Gen. Jackson upon the subject of Texas and the apprehended war with Mexico. The relator asked the old chief, who in his opinion, was best fitted in the United States to conduct our military operations against Mexico, if war should break out in consequence of annexation. The General is made to reply somewhat in manner following: (we do not possess to give the words of the relator).— "There is an old farmer living on the coast (the Banks of the Mississippi) near Baton Rouge, whom nature and education have peculiarly fitted for this great work. His name is Zachary Taylor. Were I President, and a war should break out between us and the Mexicans, I would make him commander in Chief of our armies in Mexico, and entrust to him the sole conduct of the war. He is the only man in the country whom I would select." Shortly after, or simultaneous with, the appearance of this account of Gen. Jackson's high opinion of Gen. Taylor—and subsequent events have more than justified this opinion, high as it is represented to have been,—to Colonel Taylor, then Brigadier General by Brevet, was assigned the command by President Polk of all our armies in Mexico. In the eyes of the Democratic party, the pushing aside of Gen. Scott, to whom its leading writers gave the sobriquet of Marshal Turrene in derision of his "hasty-pudding-of-soup" letter to Mr. Marcy, and the promotion of a Colonel to the chief command in Mexico, were sanctioned, because Gen. Jackson had the foresight to discover Gen. Taylor's high qualities, and Mr. Polk the wisdom to use that discovery.

This very conversation of General Jackson with the intimate friend who gave it out, was cited by the Democratic Journals everywhere, in defence of Mr. Polk for his course towards Gen. Scott, when he was censured by the Whig press for keeping the Hero of Chippewa cooped up in his office at Washington. It is not our purpose on the present occasion, to refer to Gen. Taylor's loss of the Presidential confidence and the final substitution of Gen. Scott in the chief command in Mexico—all in opposition to the opinion of the dead Hero of New Orleans. Our object in referring to the matter is to recall the attention of the public to the above high opinion which Gen. Jackson had of Taylor before he fought his Mexican battles and before he burst upon the vision of an astonished world as the writer of the most admirable despatches that ever emanated from human pen. In the threatened revelation of Gen. Jackson's opinions of the Florida Generals, we shall take great interest, but so far as Gen. Taylor is concerned, we know already what Gen. Jackson thought of him—if the Nashville Union is to be believed, and, unlike its namesake at Washington, it has a high character for truth. Wise men, in all ages, are prophets, according to the perfection of their wisdom, and Gen. Jackson has shown himself to be not only a prophet, in relation to Gen. Taylor, but a wise man. The People have gone further in their estimate of Gen. Taylor, than Gen. Jackson went. He would have made the Hero of Okechobee commander in Chief of the U. S. Armies in Mexico. The American People intend to make him Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Armies at home.

Col. Max. This gallant officer arrived in our city yesterday, says the Norfolk Herald of the 23d instant, in the steamer Osceola, from Washington. During the day he visited, in company with Commodore Kearney, the Navy Yard, and was the observed of all observers.

THE CHESAPEAKE & OHIO CANAL.

IT MUST AND SHALL BE COMPLETED WITHOUT FURTHER DELAY.

The speedy completion of this National work already finished about 140 miles from dam No. 6 at Hancock to Cumberland, a distance of 50 miles, much of which is nearly ready for use, is a desideratum that cannot be held otherwise than deeply at heart, especially by the citizens of Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown, together with the enterprising people who live in the vicinity of either side of the canal, and throughout the fertile valley of the Shenandoah—numbering in all according to the census of 1840, about 300,000.

Having examined the subject attentively and thoroughly in all its bearings, I have resolved to nail the above motto to the mast-head, pledging myself to maintain and enforce my position against all opposition, whether it come from a few individuals interested in coal or iron mines in England and elsewhere, or from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. This Canal when completed is capable of transporting the inexhaustible supplies of the Cumberland Iron and Bituminous Coal mines, from the Alleghany mountains to the shores of the Atlantic. The coal of that region is admitted by the best judges, to be vastly superior particularly for steam purposes, to any other on our continent. It contains little or no sulphur, or other impurity, and hence, if our steamers are supplied with it for fuel, they will be free from danger of spontaneous combustion, such as recently occurred on board the United States steam frigate Mississippi, in a quantity of English coal purchased by our Government, in consequence of the impossibility to obtain Cumberland coal at anything like a fair or reasonable price.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, have for years been promising the public that they would bring sufficient coal from Cumberland to the seaboard, to supply the demand whatever it might be, but thus far, they have not done so, nor could they make good that promise, even if they had a double or treble track. Their constant and inveterate opposition to the completion of the canal has up to this time unfortunately succeeded in deterring capitalists from advancing the comparatively small sum of little more than \$1,000,000, requisite to finish that truly great internal improvement.

I fearlessly make this charge, and am prepared at any time to join issue on this point with that corporation, feeling confident I shall be ably and efficiently sustained by every sincere friend to the interest and prosperity of the District.

Most of the citizens of Baltimore, and a goodly portion of the press of the Monumental City, (especially the Sun Newspaper,) it would seem have entered into a systematic agreement with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, for the sole purpose and object of preventing the completion of the Cumberland Canal, but their plans deep laid and extensive as they are, must and shall be exposed.

The people of the United States have \$3500,000 interest in this great work, and the States of Maryland and Virginia, have likewise invested in it about \$10,000,000, all of which is to be sacrificed, provided its opponents are permitted to succeed in their designs. There have been paid in and expended on the Canal about \$12,000,000, and there are as before stated, only a little more than \$1,000,000, now required to effect its speedy completion.

Already Congress has passed laws making the necessary appropriations amounting to many millions of dollars, authorizing the Postmaster General and the Secretary of the Navy to contract for carrying our Mails in Ocean Steamers of the first class, between New York and several ports in Europe; also between New York, Havana and New Orleans, thence via the Isthmus of Panama to Astoria in Oregon, touching at sundry ports in California. Most of these heavy contracts have already been entered into, and some of the vessels contracted for, with their ponderous Engines, Boilers, &c., are now upon the Ocean, while others are being constructed as expeditiously as possible.

As a matter of necessity, the immense quantities of Coal free from Sulphur which will be wanted by those Steam Leviathans, must be imported from England, unless the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is completed forthwith. I shall from time to time, Mr. Editor, as the State of your columns will admit, lay before the public faithfully such compiled Statistics of the Cumberland Canal as I think will be ample to satisfy the people of the District, that their first duty is to leave no stone unturned to carry into effect the purpose which I have in view in commencing this Correspondence, namely, the completion of this great work. D.

Improvement of the Shenandoah.—This subject has fully awakened the zeal of the people of the River counties, and they seem determined to persevere in efforts to accomplish an object deemed so important to them. A convention is to be held at Front Royal, on Monday, the 2d of August, and delegates have already been appointed from most of the counties interested. Alexandria seems fully alive to its importance, and the Common Council of that City have taken measures to promote the scheme. Years ago, the Shenandoah might have received aid from the State, if the delegates from that region had not been uniformly found in opposition to expenditures for internal improvement.

Veto.—The mayor last evening vetoed the joint resolutions of the city council supplementary to Col. Benton for the views expressed in his letter to the Chicago Convention concerning St. Louis harbor, on the ground, as we are informed, that being a public servant, he is bound to do what he conscientiously believes to be his duty, without being requested to do it; and that no public servant is entitled to thanks for merely doing his duty!—St. Louis Revue.

Col. Hunt.—This officer yesterday, says the New Orleans Bulletin of the 16th instant, received orders to resume his duties as quartermaster at New Orleans, instead of proceeding to Washington, though no positive orders have yet been received to that effect, we learn that Major Tompkins will probably proceed to Mexico.

TELEGRAPHIC.

RICHMOND, July 26, 8 a. m.

The New Orleans Times of the 19th inst., reports that Mexico has rejected our overtures of peace. No other news of moment.

RICHMOND, July 27, 8 a. m.

The papers from New Orleans to the morning of the 20th instant, are at hand. A rumor was afloat in the city that Urrea was approaching in force the town of Reynosa, on the lower Rio Grande, with a view to its capture and destruction. A letter is published in the Picayune, from Lieut. Barber, one of the Encarnacion prisoners. He says the whole party have been wretchedly treated by the enemy. No tidings from the main body at Huejutla, to the rescue of which Colonel De Russy had gone. No News from Gen. Scott's column.

—We were unable to issue our paper yesterday afternoon, in consequence of a derangement in our press.

HOLINESS TO THE LORD.

BY RUNGE.

There blooms a beautiful flower;
It blooms in a far off land;
Its life has a mystic meaning;
For few to understand.
Its leaves illumine the valley;
Its odor scents the wood;
And if evil men come near it,
They grow for the moment good.

When the winds are traced in slumber,
The rays of this luminous flower
Shed glory more than earthly
O'er the lake, and hill, and bower;
The hut, the hall, the palace,
Yes, earth's forsaken sod,
Shine out in the wondrous lustre
That fills the heaven of God.

Three kings came once to a hermit,
Wherein lay the flower so rare;
A star shone over its roof,
And they knelt adoring there.
Whenever thou seest a dandelion,
Whose young eyes dazzle and win,
O, pray that her heart may cherish
This flower of flowers within!

The Washington Union talks about "the resistless charge of the Democracy in 1848."

We rather think, that, by that time, "the army of the Democracy" will be very nearly assimilated to the subject of one of Longfellow's little poems—"the Phantom Army."

[Pretence.]

"Dr. Bushnell holds that children may be made religious by education; that if parents were as they ought to be, religious and of blameless lives, their children generally would grow up religious and pious, without giving any perceptible indication of the time when a transformation of character commenced. He holds also that the elements of this character may be imparted to the children of pious parents at as early a period as their birth."

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN, July 26, 5 p. m.

Cattle.—There were 678 head of beefs offered at the scales to-day, of which 393 were purchased by city butchers; 269 were driven to Philadelphia; and 14 head remained over. Prices ranged from \$2 25a\$3 25 per 100lbs. on the hoof, equal to \$4 50a\$5 25 net. The average was \$4 62 1/2 gross, being a decline.

Hogs.—Sales of live hogs were made to-day at \$5 50a\$6 75.

Flour.—Late on Friday afternoon there were sales of 200 bbls. Howard street flour, July inspection, at \$5 37 1/2, and 300 bbls. fresh ground, at \$5 50. On Saturday 500 bbls. were sold at \$5 50. This is the current rate to-day for strictly fresh parcels, at which rate several hundred barrels were sold. May and June inspections can be purchased at \$4 25a\$5 37 1/2. We hear of no transactions in City Mills flour. The millers are willing to furnish new flour at \$6.

Grain.—New wheat is very much wanted, but the receipts are trifling, and only in very small lots, which sell at 110a116 cts. for good to prime reds, and 120 cts. for white.

Sales of Maryland white corn at 70 cts. One or two parcels of yellow sold at 75 cts. A lot of Pennsylvania yellow, from store, was sold at 75 cts.

Oats are worth 43a45 cts. Sales.

Provisions.—Some limited parcels of mess pork have been sold at \$16. We quote mess at \$16a\$16 50, and prime at \$13a\$14 25. Mess beef is held at \$14a\$15; No. 1 at \$13a\$13 50; and prime at \$10a\$10 50. The demand for bacon is moderate. Shoulders to a fair extent have been sold at 73a8 cents, mostly, however, at 71a72 cents. Sales of sides at 9a9 1/2 cts.; and of hams at prices ranging from 9a10 cts., according to quality. In land there is not much doing. We quote at 10a9 1/2 cents for kegs and barrels.

According to our experience, the surest way to get mosquitoes out of a room is to smoke them out. Make a big smoke so as to smoke yourself out—and the mosquitoes will be sure to follow you.—Pretence.

The Locofocos of Providence, says Pretence, in expectation of a visit from Mr. Polk, appointed a committee of reception and made the hero of Chepachet, Tom Dorr, chairman of it. Everything was ready for a prodigious scene, but Polk avoided it by going home by another route, and Dorr's speech is among the unspoken things of time.

We dare the editor of the Journal to put up the name of General Taylor as his candidate for the Presidency in 1848. Or we dare him now to say that he is or is not for him. Louisville Democrat.

Well, sir, we are for him, you know, FOR him! And now we dare you to say that you are, or are not, "for him." Louisville Journal.

Don't be so fast yet. Do you mean to say you are FOR him for President from the 4th March, 1849, to the 4th March, 1853? Louisville Democrat.

Yes, sir! We mean to say and we do say exactly that thing. We are for him, you know, FOR him, as "President from the 4th of March, 1849, to the 4th of March, 1853"—for him as President not of the Louisville College but of the United States; and we should be for him as President of the United States a full year and a half sooner if there were any just and constitutional mode of getting rid just now of the present good-for-nothing Administration. [Louisville Journal.]

All Sorts of Paragraphs.

RICHMOND, July 26, 8 a. m.

—Messrs. Herz and Sivori arrived at Cumberland, Md. on the 21st instant, and, in consequence of not being able to procure a room for their concert, were obliged to proceed on their way to the East.

—The Mexican war is truly Haiman's gallows, destined to hang its inventors.

CUMBERLAND, MD. MARKET, July 22, 1847.—Best per 100 lbs. \$6 50; Pork do 6 50; Bacon per lb. 10a12; Shoulders do 9a10; Sides 9a10; wheat per bush 90; Rye do 65a70; Oats do 30a35; Corn 60a62; Meal 97a90; Apples, dried, 75a100; Peaches do 1 50a170; Potatoes do 1 05; Whiskey per gal 25a30; Coal per bush 7.

I do not wish to say any thing against the individual question, but I would merely remark in the language of the poet, that to him "truth is stranger than fiction."

—Whenever a white man has resided among the 800 Indians for the space of a month, he is required to take unto himself a wife. The chief of the band among which he is at the end of his time, comes to him with a young and handsome squaw, whom he must espouse and protect according to the customs, or leave the country immediately.

Flood in Mississippi. The Natchez Courier, of the 13th instant, gives details of a dreadful flood, from the heavy rains. Bridges, fences, etc. have been swept away, and immense injury done to the crops.

—While Mrs. Mason was playing Juliet at Philadelphia, in the poisoning scene, just at the moment she was exclaiming "O, cruel poison!" a lean, gaunt, sandy-haired middle-aged man in the stage box, deeply absorbed in the scene, thrust down his hat on his head with a convulsive effort, crying out in a voice of thunder at the same time, "Keep him up Juliet, I'll run up and fetch the stomach pump!"

Freights. Vessels are scarce, says the New Orleans Bulletin, of the 19th inst. and but few unengaged in port—freights have consequently advanced—seven shillings per barrel for flour and 19d per bushel for grain, were paid yesterday—cotton 3d to Liverpool, and 1 1/2c to Havre.

—If Gen. Scott fights himself into the city of Mexico and leaves it to the ground, says the New Orleans National, it will be his own good arm that does it, with no obligation to the Administration, that has sent him into the enemy's country with scarcely a vanguard to a properly organized invading army.

How horrible it would be for General Scott's brave little army to be cut to pieces, through the gross and wicked negligence of a President who has been so totally unconcerned about the matter, that he has been popularly—hurling to the Southern and to the Northern States. [N. O. National.]

In Vera Cruz, the vomito, until very lately has continued unabated. In consequence of the very heavy rains that have prevailed during a few days, the number of cases daily reported, have somewhat declined, and it is hoped that the rainy season, which has now set in, may put an end to it entirely. [Vera Cruz Letter of July.]

A discovery was made on the 19th instant, that the Quartermaster's office in New Orleans, that the money boxes kept in the boxes attached to the office had been pilfered to the amount of \$1,540.

General Pierce's train, which left Vera Cruz on the 10th inst. is composed of the 9th, Col. Ranney, a detachment of the 14th and 3d, Lieut. Col. Hopt, commanding a detachment of the 12th, and two companies of the 11th infantry; Captain Duperron and Ford's companies of the 3d dragoons; two companies of volunteers, two of the Pennsylvania volunteers; a detachment of artillery, with four pieces; and a large detachment of marines, in all about three thousand five hundred men.

We are entirely uncommitted.—Chapman.

If all the principal acts of your life were "entirely uncommitted," you might be a decent man.—Pretence.

Fatal Accident on the Railroad.—On Thursday evening last, an accident occurred on the Railroad somewhere between Silverville and the inclined plane, by which a man named Gurley lost his life.—Fred. Md. Herald.

The National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society has recently paid a sum of \$6000 to the executor of the Rev. Union Beall, of Norfolk city, in full of the policy of insurance effected by him on his life in March, 1846.

To-day, for the first time, we have placed the name of Zachary Taylor as the candidate for the Presidency in eight hundred and forty-eight, at the head of the columns of the Herald. We do so with a thorough conviction that he is worthy the support of every patriot and true friend of our country, and that in so doing we shall receive the approbation not only of our patrons and subscribers but of the Whig party—a such—of our own country and of the State of Maryland at large.—Fred. Md. Herald 24th inst.

The Potomac Bridge, says the New York Herald, will be finished by and by. Dr. Douglas has been taking his time, but we suppose he has been working upon the maxim of slow and sure. The small appropriation, we believe, is used up, but we hope the corporation will help the D. ctor out with the job. It is, perhaps, the first thing of the sort he has tried, and bridge building requires some experience.

COL. BAKER.—We learn that this gallant officer yesterday declined accepting the office of Colonel of the new regiment of Illinois volunteers, now nearly full. He has also declined the command offered to him by the Secretary of War, of a battalion of veteran Illinois volunteers. With a very proper disregard of all party considerations, the members of the Illinois Convention, and the State officers at Springfield, have united in pressing upon the President the appointment of C. B. Baker to be Brigadier General. The decline of this office by Col. Jefferson Davis offers to the President an opportunity of making a very acceptable appointment, and Illinois deserves a mark of regard for her military spirit, if any State in the Union does.—St. Louis Rep. 20th inst.

—There are at least 30 young men in our town, says the Victoria Whig, who have joined a company to go into service, provided they have the rejection of their own officers. These young men are the very best in the land, but will not go under Tom, Dick or Harry, whose only claims are based on favoritism at Washington.

—Resolved, That in Gen. Z. Taylor we behold with admiration on the hero—the conqueror on many bloody fields—the sage that has conquered himself—the man of comprehensive intellect, and of the finest practical erudition—modest, urbane. He is our choice, and we believe the almost unanimous choice of the whole people, for the first office in the nation's gift. [Skelby County, Ky., Whig Meeting, July 17.]

—The Atlantic is said to be two miles deep in the narrowest part. In other parts one and a half.

—We have received from Madison, Florida, says the Charleston Mercury, through the politeness of a gentleman residing there, a specimen of Bear Grass, water-rooted and prepared by one of his negroes, who he says is not without experience in the business. Its texture is fine and silky, with a very strong thread, and we feel confident that it must prove a most excellent material for rope, and its culture would, we think, be extremely profitable.

"My dear, where is my 'Morning and Evening Devotion'?" said Mr. Paul Partington—meaning a small book with that title, in which he was accustomed to read. "Here it is," said Mrs. Partington, producing a dark bottle from the closet; here it is in the bottle!" Boston Post.

A quick doctor advertising a certain remedy for cutaneous diseases, says it would even cure the eruptions of Mount Vesuvius!

The Petersburg District.—The special election for a successor to the seat in the House of Representatives, vacated by the death of Gen. Dringwood, will take place on the 1st Thursday in August next. The result of this contest is looked to with no little interest beyond the limits of the District, as well on account of the very insignificant majority by which Col. Bolling, the able Whig candidate, was defeated in the spring, as because of the recent antagonism of the gentleman, brought forward by the Locofocos as the embodiment and champion of their principles, towards that party, its leading men and some of its favorite measures. Mr. Alcide warmly and actively co-operated with the Whig party until after the election of Gen. Harrison in 1840, and did not abandon it until the unexpected defeat of Van Buren's nomination by the Baltimore Convention in 1844—ever since which time his Whiggery has been growing "small by degrees and beautifully less." [Richmond Whig.]

—A German priest was walking in procession at the head of his parishioners over cultivated fields, in order to procure a blessing upon the crops. When he came to one of unpromising appearance, he would pass on, saying: "Here prayers and singing will avail nothing; this must have manure."

—I do know that General Scott and the Mexican Government, and the British Minister were apprised that Mr. Trist was authorized to pay down the three million appropriation in cash upon the ratification by the Government of Mexico of the treaty which he took with him; and if the treaty is ratified by that government, that sum will be paid at once to it, by Mr. Trist, without waiting for its ratification by the Senate of the United States. [N. Y. Cour. & Enq.]

More Troops from Indiana.—At Lawrenceburg on Monday the 20th instant, we learned that authority was daily expected from Washington to recruit the 3rd regiment Indiana Volunteers.

Bread in a barrel of Flour.—To enable all to know how much bread can be made from a barrel of flour, the following extract from a New York paper will show.—196 lbs of flour, 11 gallons or 90 lbs of water, 2 gallons or 16 pints of yeast and 3 lbs of salt make 305 lbs of dough, which evaporates in kneading, baking, &c., about 40 lbs, leaving about 265 lbs net of bread.

The editor of the Washington Union objects strenuously to what he calls "the fusion of parties." If the old man's party were as hot as his self, it would be in a state of "fusion" unquestionably.—Pretence.